2010 Partisan Primary, Non-Partisan Primary, and Non-Partisan School Board Election

Filing and Election Schedule

Candidates cannot change their party affiliation within 90 days of filing for office.

Filing begins at noon on Feb 8, 2010 and ends at noon on Feb 26, 2010.

May 4, 2010: Partisan and Non-Partisan Primary and School Board Election June 22, 2010: Partisan 2nd Primary and School Board Run-Off Election (if required)

Nov 2, 2010: General Election

Voters and Ballot Types

There will be four types of ballots.

- Non-Partisan Ballot which will contain all non-partisan primary races for judicial races and school board races.
- Democratic Ballot will have all of the Non-Partisan races noted above plus all Democratic primary races.
- Republican Ballot will have all of the Non-Partisan races noted above plus all Republican primary races.
- Libertarian Ballot will have all of the Non-Partisan races noted above plus all Libertarian primary races.

Voters who are registered Republicans, Democrats, or Libertarians do not have a choice of ballot type. They will be given the ballot of the party in which they are registered.

Unaffiliated Voters may choose any one of the four ballot types noted above. If there is a 2nd primary or run-off in June, those who voted in May must choose the same ballot type as they chose in May.

Rules for winning or moving to the November Ballot

Single Seat Non-Partisan Judicial Races: State Supreme Court, State Appeals Court, Superior Court, District Court:

If one or two candidates file for a seat, NO PRIMARY, they move directly to the Nov Ballot.

If three or more candidates file for a seat, they are on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters move to the November ballot. There will be no second primary, no plurality or substantial plurality is required. The top two vote getters move to the November ballot. Candidates 3-4-5 etc are history.

Single Seat Partisan Races: US Senate, US Congress, District Attorney, Sheriff, Clerk of Court, NC Senate, NC House

If one Party candidate files they move to the Nov Ballot, no primary.

If two Party candidates file, they compete in the primary, winner moves to Nov Ballot.

If three or more Party candidates file, they compete in the primary and the winner moves to the Nov Ballot—MAYBE. To move directly to Nov, the winner in this case must receive a SUBSTANTIAL PLURALITY or the second place candidate can, in writing, request a second primary. Substantial Plurality is more than 40% of the total votes cast for that race.

Examples of Single Seat Substantial Plurality:

If: A receives 500 votes Then: 1200 total votes times 40% =480. substantial plurality is B receives 400 votes 481 so 'A' moves to Nov. 'B' cannot request 2nd primary.

C receives 300 votes Candidates 'B' and 'C' are history.

If: A receives 1000 votes **Then:** 2700 total votes times 40%=1080. substantial plurality is B receives 900 votes 1081 so 'A' does not have enough votes. 'B' can request

C receives 800 votes a second primary. Candidate 'C' is history.

It is possible for one party for an office to have a primary and the other party candidates to move directly to Nov. for that office. It is possible for one party to have a 1st and 2nd primary and the other party candidates not have any primaries on their way to the Nov. ballot.

Non-Partisan School Board Elections for Districts 1,2,3,4.

These races are treated exactly as single seat partisan races. If there are one or two candidates, the winner in May is elected. If there are 3 or more candidates for a seat, the winner is elected if they have substantial plurality. If not, the 2nd place candidate can request a run off election.

Rules for winning in November

For all races, partisan and non-partisan, the top vote-getter is the winner.

In November there is no majority, plurality or substantial plurality required. There is no 2nd Election or run-off.

The Candidate with the most votes wins!!

VOTING IS THE CORNERSTONE OF DEMOCRACY Life is good and getting better